

Journal of
Captain William Sturgis
of Boston, Mass.

Who made several voyages to the North
West Coast at the end of the last century
for trading purposes.

Original in possession of
Mrs. Henry Adams.

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To those who are concerned in the North West Trade, the following information and remarks may be somewhat interesting— I shall briefly state the number of vessels employed, the quantity of furs collected and the average price at Canton each year. Also the price of skins and articles most in demand on the coast, and the causes of the great fluctuation in the value of those articles. I shall likewise mention the casualties which have annually occurred. — — — —

1799

Description of Vessels.	Name	Masters	When belonging to. —	Number of Skins.
Ship	Eliza	Rowan	Boston	2800
"	Elysses	Lamb	"	1200
"	Hancock	Crocker	"	1700
"	Despatch	Breck	"	1400
"	Dave	Duffen	Canton	1000
"	Cherful	Beck	"	700
Sloop	Dragon	Cleveland	"	2200
Total				11000

which sold at an average price of twenty five dollars per skin.

When we arrived on the coast in the Eliza, Feb 13th, the articles most in demand were blue broadcloth and red - Muskets, Great Coats - Powder - Iron wire, axes and coarse cutlery - - we commenced trade by giving two fathoms of blue cloth for a fine skin, or a musket for three skins; wire, beads, axes, cutlery etc. were given for small skins and Stails. Before the end of the season the price was advanced to five fathoms cloth in consequence of the very injudicious and improper conduct of some of the Gentlemen who had ^{the} direction of the business, this misconduct was particularly notorious in one instance which fell under my immediate observation, the Ulysses and Despatch met together at a Port called Issicene when the natives had about 250 skins for sale, both began trade at two fathoms and small assortment of trifling articles of little value,

every skin might have been purchased in two days at this price and each ship had an equal number but unfortunately the commanders were at variance and each was anxious to injure the other, the consequence was the price of skins was raised in course of an hour from 2 fathoms to 5 fathoms and the natives finding such a competition were averse to selling their skins lest the price should raise still more and we were ten days detained instead of two and paid 150 per cent more than we need to have done. The news of this transaction spread rapidly among the neighboring tribes and at every port we visited afterwards we were compelled to give the same price. 2 fathoms red cloth was considered equal to 3 blue and was in demand.

The cargoes of the *Ulysses* from Canton consisted chiefly of great coats made of thin serge, some cloth, china made trunks, 3 chests and various trinkets, some of which sold well, fortunately there were

not a sufficient number of muskets on the coast to meet the demand, of course they rose in value toward the close of the season, when a good one would sell for 4 sometimes 5 skins on many parts of the coast.

This year the following circumstances gave rise to that fondness for bread, rice & molasses they (the natives) have since manifested and which now make up so considerable a part of the N.W. cargo. When the Eliza was at Kiganne in the month of March a large number of natives had assembled in the cove where she lay about 7 or 8 miles above the village to which they usually retired at night, a gale of wind setting in from the S.E. which lasted three days detained them in the cove and their provisions were soon expended—Capt Rowan ordered some rice to be boiled and after mixing a considerable quantity of molasses with it, distributed it among them, they found it very palatable and were pleased with it,

shortly after they applied to purchase some but having only a sufficiency for ship's stores we could not sell them much. as a proof of the value of molasses with them at this time I have frequently seen them, when we were giving 3 fathoms Broad cloth for a Skin, Stake 2 fathoms and a bottle of molasses in preference. After the business of the day was over, if they had traded briskly and sold a large number of skins, Capt Rowan would frequently distribute part of Bot. Bread among them, with which they were much gratified.

The only sinister event which happened this year was at Cumshawas a boat from the ship *Cheerful* was imprudently sent on shore for wood, the natives attacked the crew and with daggers and muskets massacred the second officer and two men, the others got off the ship - all the vessels left the coast previous to the 10th of September.

1800.

Description of Vessel	Name	Master	When belonging to	Number of skins.
Ship	Alert	Bowles	Boston	2400
"	Jenny	Bowers	"	2200
"	Alexander	Dodge	"	1200
Schooner	Rover	Davidson	"	2000
Ship	Dove	Daffen	Canton	2000
"	Hazard	Swift	Boston	Wintured on the coast.
Total				9800

Sold at Canton for 22 Dollars per skin.

The articles in demand this season were similar to those of last year. 3 fathoms cloth was the greatest price given and on many parts of the coast skins were bought for 2. Some bread was sold at 3 skins per Hhd. and rice and molasses at 8 gallons of either per skin. Russian sheeting sold quick at 5 fathoms per skin. Blankets 3 for a skin, & Indian cottons for small skins and tails.

The Alexander visited a Port in Lat. 51° called Nemettee which had never before been known to the Americans.

Capt. Dodge procured these 600 skins which did not cost a fathom of cloth apiece. I mention this circumstance as it first opened a place to the Americans where they have since collected from 1500 to 2000 skins annually.

Dodge was piloted into the place by Capt. Stewart residing at the Sandwich Islands.

Captain Dodge on his outward passage landed a number of men on the island of St. Ambrose, near Massafuere, for the purpose of killing seals, intending to return there after leaving the N.H. coast. This he attempted to do but having a long passage and being short of provisions, he leapt overboard in a fit of despair and was drowned, the ship immediately proceeded for the Sandwich Islands, and on her passage from thence to China, the people on board carelessly set fire to a cask of powder in the cabin, blew off the fore deck and badly wounded several of the ships company.

She eventually arrived home but made a bad voyage which I think may be entirely imputed to their embracing too many objects at once. A N.H. voyage should never be blended with any other. It is in itself a very arduous undertaking & ought to command a man's individual attention.

The Schooner "Rover," Capt. Davidson belonging to the Messrs. Dorris of Boston left the Sandwich Islands with 2000 skins on board and was never heard of afterward, it was conjectured that she foundered in a typhoon in which the Jenny lost her mizzen mast.

Capt. Bowers of the Jenny anchored in a small harbor in Chatham Straits, where there was no appearance of any Indians. A boat's crew with the second officer were sent on shore for wood, while they were employed in cutting it, a number of natives who were lurking in the woods, rushed between them and their arms and with spears killed

the boatswain and three men, the officer took to the water and swam to the ship the indians fired at him with the muskets belonging to the boat and shot him through the arm. He was however saved by a boat from the ship and recovered.

A few pieces of thick duffels were sold to the natives this year, and they soon found the difference between this and the common thin cloth, and gave it a decided preference, they also preferred a thick blanket to a fathom of thin cloth, muskets still kept their value

1801.				
Description of Vessel	Name	Master	where belonging to.	number of Skins.
Ship	Hazard	Swift	Boston	3200 (2 seasons)
"	Charlotte	Ingersoll	"	1500
"	Gantamosin	Barnstead	"	900 { also carried down 1100 for the atahualpa
"	Lucy	Pierpont	"	700
"	Despatch	Dorr	"	1300
"	Enterprise	Hubbell	New York	600
"	Bell Savage	Ockington	Boston	600
Brig	Lavinia	Holbrook	Bristol R.I.	2000
"	Littler	Dorr	Boston	1500
"	Polly	Kelby	"	700
				<u>13000</u>

Description of Vessel Ship	Name	Master	where be- longing to	Number of skins
	Globe	Mages	Boston	Wintered
	Caroline	Derby	"	"
	Atahualpa	Hild	"	"
	Manchester	Brice	Phila	"
	Unicorn	Barber	London	"

Skins sold at an average of 21 dollars. The erroneous idea which was cherished respecting the immense profits made in the N.W. Trade induced many adventurers to engage in it without information or capital, the consequence was what any one acquainted with the business might foresee, that almost all of them made losing voyages.

I was at this time in the Caroline with Capt. Derby, we arrived on the coast the first vessel, 22nd January and began to purchase skins on very moderate terms giving three fathoms thin Blue cloth or 2 of Red, or 2 Blankets for a prime skin, a musket for 3 skins, great coats, 1 skin each.

Before the end of April the vessels were all on the coast the brig Polly was the last that arrived, several of them were only fitted for one season and a spectator would have thought that their sole object was to get rid of their cargoes as soon as possible without minding what they got in return so wantonly did they squander it away that even the natives who were reaping the profits of their misconduct, openly censured their proceedings and laughed at their folly. In the months of May and June there was given at Kigarnet, and in its neighborhood by the Brig Polly, ships Lucy and Charlotte, Brig Lavinia, and several others, 10 fathoms blue cloth for a skin, 3 muskets 1 skin and other articles in proportion, except bread, rice and molasses of which they had but little. Those vessels that intended wintering were compelled to spend their time in visiting the unfrequented Ports where they procured but few skins but got

them on more reasonable terms. Rice and molasses sold at ten gallons of either for a skin, and more was wanted ~~than~~ the quantity on the coast but bread was sold toward the close of the season for 3 skins per Hhd — \$1,000 in Rice and Molasses was of more value and would bring a greater number of skins than \$1,000 would in cloth etc.

The ship Bell Savage was this year attacked in a very daring manner by the natives of a Port in Lat $52^{\circ}30'$ called Macoshis. She was under weigh standing down the sound with a light air of wind, numbers of Indians were standing in her chains on both sides & one chief was sitting in the taffrel inboard & the boarding nets were up but the natives had privately cut away the seizings that confined them to the sail & the chief, (from the taffrel) giving the war hoop as a signal, they rushed on board and in an instant had possession of the deck. Part of the crew

with the officers got into the fore-castle
The Indians took possession of the
cabin, where they massacred in a
most shocking manner the cabin boy
and a young woman. Fortunately
they had no fire arms and a few dis-
charges from the fore-castle compelled
them to quit the ship. The number killed
were three men, a woman and a boy.
and several others were very badly
wounded. What number of Indians
fell could not be ascertained but
probably not many. After the greater
part of them had quitted her, one less
courageous than the rest stood on the
taffel hesitating about jumping over-
board. Capt. A. Kington came up & ran
a bayonet through his back with such
force that he was unable to withdraw
it & the Indian went to the bottom, mus-
ket, bayonet and all. Several months
after this Capt. Ingersoll went to this
place, in the Charlotte, with the avowed
design of avenging this attack and

Five of the principal chiefs were seduced on board under the specious appearance of friendship and massacred in the cabin. I am sorry to say that several of the people sacrificed on this occasion, belonged to another tribe and were by no means implicated in the attack on the Bell Savage.

The friends of these unfortunate men (who belonged to the Chebasher Tribe) were of course much exasperated and waited impatiently for an opportunity for revenge, and it was not long before one offered. In October Capt. Magee in the *Globe* went into a small harbor near the residence of these people, intending to pass the winter there, as Swift had the preceding one. The ship was moored to the trees and the long boat hauled on shore to repair. The place chosen for this purpose was not at cables length from the ship but an intervening point of land prevented them seeing her. Capt. Magee, the carpenter and a boy were

on shore; a canoe with 4 natives came into the cove along side the ship & stayed there some time, they then went on shore and so far was Capt. Magee from apprehending any danger that he called them to him to make some inquiries on the subject of trade.

The carpenter's account of what followed was this - "that as he was on his knees caulking the boat, he was alarmed by the report of a pistol & at the same instant found himself wounded, turning round he saw the natives holding Magee and a third strike him with an axe on the head. The Indian who shot the carpenter sprang to the boy and gave him a number of deep wounds in different parts of the body notwithstanding which he got into the water and with the carpenter swam to a point of rocks in sight of the ship, the Indians immediately got into their canoe and left the cove, the people from the ship being alarmed pursued them in a boat till they came

to the spot where Magee lay weltering in his blood; they stopped and took him on board & on examining his wound, found his head was split across the left eye, he lived for two or three hours and then expired.

The boy had several deep wounds in his body into which the salt water had found its way & in six hours he expired in excruciating agony. The escape of the carpenter was a wonderful one. An Indian had stood directly over him and fired his pistol, the ball and 3 buckshot entering the upper part of his thigh and were afterwards extracted just above his knee, with wound he continued to swim to a rock was taken on board and recovered.

The situation of the ship was now extremely critical, she was within musket shot of the woods in every direction except a narrow opening ahead into which the wind blew direct. She was immediately hove off to her anchor;

a hawser sent on shore and bent to the long boat, by which means she was got off and saved. The only way was now to endeavor to warp out of musket shot of the shore, while they were doing this the four Indians had landed the back side of the harbour and came over and began firing from the woods. One ball came through the waist cloth and striking a man in the heart killed him instantly, several others were wounded. By the most strenuous efforts the ship was at length got out clear and left the place.

The second officer and two men belonging to the Alakualpa were on shore at Chilcast and imprudently ate a number of muscles found on the beach, shortly after their return on board they were seized with sickness at the stomach and swelling of the limbs, the officer and one man immediately took an emetic and threw the poisonous matter off their stomachs.

the other neglected this precaution and in a few hours expired in great misery many of the muscles found on the coast contain the most detestious poison, but the Indians distinguish them and eat the others without any ill effect. Among other fortuitous events may be mentioned the loss of the brig Lavinia, Capt. Halbrook on her passage from Canton to America. She was spoken off the Cape of Good Hope and was never heard of afterwards, she had unfortunately been on the rocks on the N.W. coast and I presume was more injured than those on board were aware of.

At the close of the season the N.W. trade was at its lowest ebb. The Indians had obtained such great quantities of cloth, muskets etc. that they held these articles in very little estimation. At Kigarni and its neighborhood I have frequently seen the natives sell the sailors a fathom of blue cloth which cost not less than 3 dollars in America.

for 5 biscuit and a good musket for
 ten; this was not done from any
 scarcity of provisions, but from
 their having a surplus of these ar-
 ticles which they were at a loss what
 to do with. Rice, Molasses and bread
 were the ^{only} articles in any sort of de-
 mand and but few vessels had any
 to dispose of. - - - -

1802

Description of Vessels	Name	Masters	where be- longing to	number of skins.
Ship	Globe	Cunningham	Boston	3 500
"	Atahualpa	Hild	"	3 000
"	Caroline	Derby	"	3 000
"	Manchester	Brice	Phila	3 00
"	Alex	Ebbetts	Boston	2 000
"	Catherine	North	"	1 200
Schooner	Hetty	Briggs	Phila	500
Ship	Jeddy	Crocker	Boston	<u>500</u>
				14 000
"	Vancouver	Brown	Boston	} wintered
"	Juno	Kendrick	Bristol	

Sold at Canton for 20 dollars

The Unicorn Barber went to Europe by the way of Cape Horn with 400 or 500 skins collected during the two seasons.

Business on the coast began to wear a rather more favourable aspect, yet still the price given for skins was enormously high - 7 and 8 fathoms of blue cloth with a number of small articles. Muskets would not sell unless they were the best of Kings Arms or handsome fowling pieces. Bread, Rice and Molasses still held their value, none of the vessels which arrived this season had a sufficient quantity to meet the demand. Russian sheeting was also in demand a fathom of it being equal to a fathom of common blue cloth; these unreasonable prices were not given on all parts of the coast.

At Newet~~ta~~ Milbank Sound & some parts of Queen Charlotte Islands, skins were procured on more favorable terms. At Newet~~ta~~, 4 fathoms with the usual small accompaniment were given

in the early part of the year. Towards the close the ship Jenny and schooner Hetty visited it & very unnecessarily gave double that price. Such an uncommon influx of what was by them considered wealth, brought with it its usual concomitant luxury & want of economy. Many of the natives who were formerly contented with one garment now wore several and often changed them for new ones. This in some measure counteracted the ruinous effect, which the exorbitant price given for skins would otherwise have had on the trade in future. The Indians with that want of forethought natural to people in an unconscious state did not reflect on the possibility of these supplies hereafter being more limited and made no provision against future wants, indeed it was a very natural conclusion for them to draw that the supplies furnished them would continue to be as liberal as at present. They well knew our sole

motivation for visiting them was, ultimate gain, by an exchange of commodities & could not suppose that we could so entirely lose sight of the primary object of our voyage as to give them more actual value for their skins than we could ever hope to receive for them again, but they did not know that some who had the direction of this traffic, were scarcely capable of making the most simple calculations and others attended fully to their own personal interests without any regard to that of their employers.

Several gentlemen from Philadelphia had made inquiries at Canton, respecting the N. W. Trade, and adopting the general opinion of its being very lucrative they fitted out the Manchester and Hetty with the most sanguine of expectations (as I have since heard them declare) of rapidly accumulating a fortune in the business. The Manchester went to England and

took a very well assorted cargo, with which she arrived on the Coast early in 1801. She was commanded by Capt. Brice, a man who had passed his grand Climacteric & had never been any longer voyage than across the Atlantic. The officers were drunkards and the crew mutinous and disorderly. The supercargo was a young man of talents, but without experience and not an individual on board had ever been on the Coast before. Thus situated and the Captain & Supercargo at variance, 'tis not to be supposed they could be successful. They cruised on the Southern Coast during the Summer and wintered at Nootka sound; here seven of the crew deserted and went on shore among the Indians by whom they were afterwards massacred and devoured. In the spring of this year they came to the northward as far as Camishawass on Queen Charlotte Islands, but a want of local

Knowledge and other circumstances prevented their meeting with any success & in July they proceeded to China with 300 skins, the sale of which and the remainder of her outward cargo not producing sufficient funds to pay her Port Charges; she was transferred to Mr. Barry at Canton. Thus ended the first attempt of the Philadelphians to participate with the Boston Merchants in the N. H. Trade.

The schooner, Hetty was rather more successful. She touched at the Sandwich Islands on her way to the coast the Captain then engaged a man to go with him to the Coast who had been there several times before. He first visited several ports on Queen Charlott Islands in the spring of this year, where finding the natives not inclined to sell their skins for the price offered he took the unjustifiable and pernicious method of using coercive measures to compel them to trade.

Several chiefs were seized and put in irons, obliged to deliver up all their skins for which he gave them just what he pleased. These proceedings set all that part of the coast in a ferment. In April Capt. Briggs came into Kigasnee, where was the Vancouver Caroline, Globe and Atahualpa.

The commanders of these vessels went on board and remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his conduct & threatened if he persisted in such nefarious practices, to lend the natives every assistance in capturing him, he however arrived at Canton with about 500 skins & made a ruinous voyage.

The ship Juno of Bristol, R.I. arrived in July. She fitted out from England and part of her cargo was designed for the Spanish Coast. Captain Kendrick who commanded her was reported to be insane at intervals and all was confusion on board her. The cargo was well assorted and might have been sold

to advantage. She went to the Sandwich Islands to winter; there Capt Kendrick was superseded in command and left on shore, the vessel returned to the coast and eventually carried down 1700 or 1800 skins but made a sinking voyage.

I must now relate a transaction which attaches a very considerable share of blame to my countrymen, a transaction entirely repugnant to both the dictates, humanity & policy, which, though it may in some measure be palliated, ^{it seems} can by no means be justified, indeed, in this instance as if they had all lost their sense of propriety, thrown aside the advantages of civilization & entirely exchanged characters with the ferocious savage.

In the year 1799 the Russians from Kamschatka had formed an establishment on Norfolk Sound, consisting of about 30 Russians and 700 or 800 natives of Kodiak & Adalaska for the purpose of trading sea otter

+ other animals. They had built a strong fort, contrary to the wishes of the native Indians who had notwithstanding conducted themselves in a peaceable manner, probably awed by the superior power of their new invaders. Much to their discredit the Russians did not adopt the same conciliatory conduct but on some real or pretended suspicion of a conspiracy pursued the most sanguinary course towards these people, some of whom were massacred, and others sent in captivity to the Kodiak Islands. Stimulated to revenge by the loss of friend and relatives + finding their source of wealth + almost of subsistence seized by strangers settled among them contrary to their wishes, the natives formed a plan of attacking the fort + either extirpating their oppressors at a blow or perishing in the attempt. They succeeded, got possession of the fort by surprise and instantly put to death every man in the garrison

The Indian women who were living with the Russian men were made captives, the Kodiacs were at this time scattered about in hunting parties & became an easy prey to their more warlike opponents. Some of them escaped in their canoes to the Russian settlements further north & others were killed or made slaves. Antecedent to this the ship Jeany had been at Norfolk Sound where seven of her men deserted and took refuge with the Russians. The natives knew this & willing to make a just distinction between those whom they considered as commercial friends and their arbitrary oppressors; they sent a message requesting the Americans to make them a friendly visit at their village. Six of them accepted the invitation, the other man was out with a party of Kodiacs hunting.

When they arrived at the village the Indians communicated their designs and requested assistance, this they

of course refused giving, they were then assured that no injury would be offered them, but at the same time informed that they would be detained at the village to prevent any intimation being given to the Russians of what was in agitation. From the time of the successful attack on the Russians the Indians constantly protected and supplied the Americans till 2 American and one English ship came in about 20 days afterwards; they were then permitted to go where they chose. Such conduct towards their countrymen merited the most friendly return from the Americans and policy as well as justice forbade any attempt to avenge the cause of the Russians, but unfortunately the commanders and officers adopted a different opinion. I am inclined to suppose they were in this instance too much influenced by the command of the English ship who was induced from motives of

interest to take part with the Russians. He was bound to Kodiac and knew that whatever prisoners might be rescued would be sent with him to the Russian Settlements. This he expected would ingratiate him with the Russians and procure him some commercial advantages among them. At a meeting of the officers of the different vessels it was agreed to seize the native chiefs (who were alongside trading in the most friendly manner) and keep them as hostages until the Kodiac women and other prisoners on shore were delivered up.

In pursuance of this resolve several who chanced to be on deck were immediately secured & an attempt made to seize those in the canoes who fled for the shore. They were fired at from the ships and to the eternal disgrace of their civilized visitors numbers were killed. The first law of nature, self defense, justified them in returning

the fire which they did but without effect. The captive chiefs were then told that unless all the prisoners on the shore were delivered up they must expect no mercy (& as it might have been added no justice). They plead their utter inability to comply with this requisition, as the prisoners were in possession of individuals over whom they had no authority. One of the natives attempted to make his escape, but failed & in the attempt slightly wounded one of the ships company. He was immediately singled out as a proper subject of vengeance & it was determined to sacrifice him hoping by that means to obtain the object in view. After a kind of mock trial he was in the true style of marine execution, placed on a gun on the fore-castle with a halter from the yard-arm round his neck, the gun fired & he hung in the smoke of it. I cannot imagine the gentlemen could

be so grossly ignorant of all laws, humane and divine as to suppose the formalities used on this occasion could sanction an action at which humanity shudders and justice stands appalled. One moments reflection must have told them that for the abuse of power they were amenable to the laws of their country, the strict letter of which would condemn them to the same ignominious punishment they had inflicted on this unfortunate Indian. To me their conduct appears inexplicable + will bear no comments. Previous to his execution the Indian addressed them in a speech of the following purport which would have made an impression on any not deaf to the cry of justice

"What crime have we been guilty of to justify this wanton attack on our liberty and our lives, have we in any instance violated the harmony hitherto existing between us, did we

not on a late occasion nicely dis-
criminate between our commercial
friends and our invaders & cruel
oppressors. When we sacrificed the
one to our just resentment, the other
we protected, supported & the first
opportunity restored to their countrymen
& is this the proper return for such
conduct. You say it's to revenge the
massacre of the Russians and re-
lease the prisoners that this attack
is made. The Americans have hitherto
declared that the Russians were a
distant nation with whom they had
no closer connection than with us;
if that is the case by what right
do you interfere in the quarrels
betwixt us. When the Russians took
numbers of our tribe and carried
them into captivity, no one offered
to rescue them. Your countrymen
it's true reprobated the measure and
insinuated that we ought to take every
precaution to prevent the Russians

from establishing themselves among us. This led us rather to view you as friends from whom we might expect assistance, not as enemies who would oppose us. If you persist in your present conduct all friendly intercourse is at an end for who will ever dare place any confidence in people who have so grossly abused it as you have in the present instance.

I have before observed that this speech had no effect. The man was executed. After several days some of the Kodiac prisoners were liberated put on board the English vessel and sent to their former place of residence.

The Gate of the Norfolk Round Indians was particularly distressing. In the summer the Russians invaded them in great force having with them a sloop of war which had come into these seas from St. Petersburg by the way of Cape Horn. The Indians made

a brave resistance and got possession of a stockade or fort which they maintained for some time, but at length their ammunition being all expended and their numbers reduced they determined to abandon their native shores & seek a retreat in the interior part of the country. In pursuance of this resolve they collected together & shocking to relate and cut the throats of the infants & old people of both sexes who were unable to support a journey through the desolate wilderness; Choosing rather to massacre them with their own hands than to suffer them to fall alive into the hands of their enemies from whom they expected no mercy. These particulars I had direct from the commander of the sloop of war, he informed that on landing to take possession of the fort he found it covered with the mangled bodies of all the aged, infirm and innocent infants.

Captain Derby of the Caroline was left at the Sandwich Islands for the recovery of his health but died there in September. The ship proceeded on to China.

A ship called the Louis sailed from Boston for the Coast commanded by Capt Haswell. She touched at Rio Janeiro, left there and was never heard of afterwards. It is thought she must have foundered off Cape Horn. I am entirely convinced she never arrived on the Coast notwithstanding the confident assertions to the contrary.
